

SPIRIT OF KOSCIUSKO.

W. E. SMYTH & M. VAUL,

("WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY.")

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. I.]

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[NO. 24.]

ADVERTISEMENTS not marked with the number of insertions will be inserted until forbid & charged accordingly. Announcing candidates for office, will be \$10. No name will be inserted unless we are specially authorized by some responsible person. Publications of a personal nature will be charged double price. Letters addressed to the Editors on business connected with the office, must be Post Paid, or they will not be attended to.

Friday: February 6.

arrival of the northern mail brings, we are furnished with Washington City only up to the 1st. The passage of the Bill of Graduation and reduction of the public lands in the Senate, is an interesting proceeding of Congress. The merits of the bill having been discussed by Messrs Clay, Calhoun, Buchanan, Benton and King, it passed by a vote of 27 to 22. CLAY VOTED AGAINST THE BILL.

BARTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

BARTON, of New Hampshire, introduced into Congress a Resolution, calculated to destroy the schemes of the Abolitionists, in a degree, the blighting of abolitionism; a subject which has created an excitement far beyond its magnitude and evil tendency project which has ever been the overthrow of the independence of the country, and, which, if not quelled, will ere long, lay the foundation upon which the pillars of liberty are based and hurl this nation into a Robespierian war—desolation and bloodshed! In the matter of gratification to the members to ally this subject—men possessing the firmness and decision to rise to the occasion she did not expect, proudly vindicating the rights of the South, and condemning the movement of their hot-headed abolitionists. This is the way the South who are her real friends and not.

When these resolutions were put on which side of this great question do we find the vote of T. J. B. one of the mis-representatives of the State of Mississippi? Would you say on the side of the South. Would to God it were so! This you are deceived. Examine the Journals of the House of Representatives, and there you will find his name coupled with those of Adams, and all the other hell-hounds of the South! Yes! he voted against the resolutions calculated to secure to the South peace and tranquility. Will the South of Mississippi brook this violation of her own dignity? Is she so lost to her own dignity that she will suffer her dearest rights to be trampled under foot by whom she has confided when her rights against northern tyranny are threatened the skies? Will she condescend to her representatives to be a tool in the hands of northern abolitionists? No, NEVER!! We believe the people of Mississippi are too intelligent and independent to be sold, and we, also, that the author of this BARTON will meet his just reward at the hands of the people he has so grossly misrepresented.

Where was the "unerring" S. S. TISS, (the brag nag of the whigs) in this struggle? Was he post in this hour of danger battle like a faithful sentinel, for the people of those who sent him? No! when the question was brought up, he, with aggart Wise, "dodged" it—thus leaving their trusts and depriving their constituents of what was justly due.

"Emancipator," a paper published in New York City, devoted to the cause of Whigism, Abolitionism, and other obnoxious isms, exults at the fact that out of the whole northern delegation in Congress belonging to the Whig party, not ONE WHIG VOTED THE "GAG," as the Emancipator term the resolutions. Well, let us—we do not wish such help. The same paper is in a rage because the Democrats would not join the Abolitionism. Out of the whole northern delegation composing the Democratic party, FIFTY-THREE voted in FAVOR of the Resolutions, which

if they had not, the resolutions would not have been passed. Here is a contrast.

We have dwelt on this subject longer than was our intention, but it is our wish and duty to give the people a history of the proceedings of their servants and to refute the oft-repeated charge that Abolitionism is identified with Democracy. Every one who has watched the proceedings of Congress and the Legislatures of the different States must be convinced of the fact that Abolitionism and Democracy can never flourish in the same soil.

Below will be found the proceedings of the Democratic State Rights Convention, held in Jackson on the 8th of January, which will be of great interest to our Democratic State Rights brethren generally. The Whigs, of course, will not sanction the course pursued, nor the resolutions adopted by this Convention. If so, we have only to recommend them to get in a good humor again, and the sooner the better, for of themselves, they look bad enough, but when angry at we poor Democrats they look too bad. Come, come, good fellows, take the world easy for once.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the several counties appointed to attend the Democratic State Rights Convention, met at Jackson on the 8th of January, pursuant to previous notice, in the old State House.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. McKinstry of Yazoo, who nominated Judge C. P. Smith of Wilkinson, temporary President, of the Convention. Col N. Lester of Lowndes was appointed Secretary.

After the Delegates from the several counties made their appearance and presented their credentials, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock, to meet in the Representative Hall in the new State House.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock and adopted several resolutions relative to the further organization of the Convention, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1839.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, in the new State House.

On motion of Mr. Garrett, it was Resolved, That the democratic members of the Legislature be invited to take their seats in this Convention, and act as members thereof from the counties in which they reside, and that all members who have not heretofore taken their seats be invited to do so.

Said resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Williamson, from the select committee to nominate officers for the state Convention, reported—

Mr. Chairman: The committee to whom was referred the resolutions relating to the nomination of officers for this convention, have performed that duty, and have instructed me to report the following as the result of their deliberations, viz:

For President.—C. P. SMITH.

For Vice Presidents.—JOHN B. NEVITT, JOHN M. ELDER, THOMAS H. PROSSER, ARTHUR FOX, GEO. B. AUGUSTUS.

For Secretaries.—Charles M. Price, N. Lester, Hiram Sims.

All of which is respectfully submitted for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Gaines,

Said report was received and unanimously agreed to.

The President of the convention, the Hon. C. P. Smith, then rose and addressed the convention as follows:

Delegates of the Democratic State Rights Convention: I tender you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me; by calling on me to preside over so large, respectable and talented a body as the one now before me. Under any circumstances, I should appreciate it as one of the highest honors, particularly when the broad principles of constitutional liberty are to be advocated and sustained. The present is an auspicious moment in the political history of our country, and calls upon every friend of the rights of the States to advocate those principles which have been established and acted upon by the founders of our constitution. Candor compels me to say, so far as the details and harmony of this convention is connected, I shall expect from each of you a generous and hearty support. In advance, gentlemen, I will not ask of you a willing coincidence in the decisions

of the chair, knowing full well that errors may sometimes occur, but shall expect from you an expression of opinion to enable me to support the great principles of free government, with that justice from which no friend can cavil.

Mr. Harley presented a letter from the Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, declining a nomination for Congress, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Davenport introduced a resolution relative to the selection of a committee to draft an address to the people of the State, which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bythel Haynes, Resolved, That the Delegates of each county represented in this convention, now elect one member of their respective delegations, who, when so elected, shall constitute a committee to report nominees as candidates for Congress and other officers, and that said committee be empowered to report rules and regulations for the government of this convention.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Williamson introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to unanimously.

Resolved, That the Hon. CHAPMAN LEVY be requested to deliver an address to this convention upon the principles of democratic republicanism at 3 o'clock this evening.

[Here follows the names of the committee elected to nominate candidates for Congress and State officers.]

Mr. Gaines moved that the committee on nominations have leave to retire, which was agreed to.

After which, on motion of Mr. Claiborne,

The convention adjourned until half past 2, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President took the chair and called the convention to order.

Mr. Gaines, from the committee on nominations, made the following report: The committee appointed to make nominations, reported the following gentlemen as suitable candidates to be supported by the Democratic and State Rights Party:

For Governor, A. G. McNutt;

Secretary of State, Barry W. Benson;

Auditor of Public Accounts, A. B. Saunders;

State Treasurer, Samuel Craig;

Members of Congress, Colonel Chapman Levy, of Attala, and A. G. Brown, of Copiah.

The committee also reported that the rules of the House of Representatives govern the proceedings of the convention, so far as they may be applicable.

Mr. J. J. McRae moved that the report be received.

Mr. Featherston moved to lay the report on the table, as the hour had arrived at which it was understood Col. Chapman Levy would address the convention.

The question was taken on receiving the report, and carried.

Mr. Gaines moved to lay the report on the table for the present, which was agreed to.

Messrs. J. J. McRae, Gaines and Harris, were appointed a committee to wait on Col. Levy, and inform him that the convention was now ready to hear his address.

Athalf past three Mr. Levy commenced his remarks and continued until the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY, January 10.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, in the old State House.

Mr. Gaines moved that the several candidates offered by the committee on nominations be proposed separately by the convention, and that a *viva voce* vote be taken thereon, which was unanimously agreed to.

All the candidates nominated by the committee were unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Garrett,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to wait upon the nominees of this convention and ascertain, as far as practicable, their determinations relative thereto, and report the same as soon as convenient.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee; Messrs. Garrett, Mitchell and Flusser.

Mr. Claiborne then offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one persons be appointed by the President to report resolutions forthwith expressive of the opinions of this convention, upon the great political questions now agitating this Union.

The President then announced the following gentlemen to compose said committee: Messrs. Claiborne, Boyd,

W. M. Smyth, McLendon, Hancock, Hadley, Ross, J. J. McRae, Mitchell, Handy, Barton, Jas. Ellis, J. Koger, J. P. Thompson, Rayburn, Roberts, Ussey, Flusser, McKinstry, Prosser and Harris.

For the purpose of allowing the committee time to prepare their resolutions the convention took recess for one hour.

The convention being called to order, the committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, after discussion, were adopted:

WHEREAS, Two great political parties have existed since the formation of our federal constitution, whose views of the theory of our government are in direct conflict,—the one maintaining the doctrines of consolidation or a strong national government, with great and undefined powers; the other contending for a compact or league of separate sovereign and co-equal States, with a constitution of strict construction and of defined powers: and, whereas, the former or federal, or national republican, or more recently whig party, by forced interpretations of the constitution, has, at different periods, created a national bank, passed the alien and sedition laws, adopted a protective tariff, established a splendid scheme of internal improvements, and intermeddled with our domestic institutions; all of which were opposed by the latter or Republican State Rights Party, and denounced as anti-democratic, and which have since met with the just condemnation of the American people: and, whereas, by a similar grasp at power, this same whig party, backed by almost the entire moneyed influence of the country, is striving to give back the finances and the credit of the government to soulless corporations, and thereby perpetuate that unholy union of Bank and State, which was surreptitiously palmed upon the country by their great federal leader, Alexander Hamilton, contrary to the constitution, and it is believed subversive of the best interests of the community and hostile to our political and civil liberties. Therefore,

Resolved, That as the celebrated Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of '98, and Madison's Report and address of '99 were the creed of the Republican State Rights Party in regard to the constitutional compact against federal encroachments at that period, equally are they the true doctrines of the Democratic and State Rights Party of the present day.

Resolved, That we hail the present as a propitious crisis when it becomes all true republicans to look back to those imperishable monuments of political principles, and disregarding ulterior differences, the result of temporary causes rather than of lasting and radical difference, to unite in arousing the slumbering spirit of the times that gave rise to those resolutions.

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate all true republicans upon the manifest disposition that prevails to effect such union, and that we will use every effort consistent with principle to promote the same.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the absolute and unconditional divorce of Bank and State now and forever, and that we give our earnest support to the great leading measures of the General Government, the Independent Treasury; believing it the best means yet suggested to purify the currency of the country, to curtail Executive patronage and to restrain congressional usurpation, as free from constitutional objections, salutary and expedient in its effect and deserving the cordial approbation of all friends of equal rights.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Democratic and State Rights Party of this State, if Congress had the power to incorporate a national bank, its exercise would be at all times dangerous to our republican institutions and to our commercial prosperity.

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the scheme of a direct trade with foreign countries, as of vital importance to establish our commercial independence and to rid us of our degrading vassalage to the North.

Resolved, That the influence of the late National Bank and of the present United States Bank of Pennsylvania has been deeply injurious to the staple States of this Union in establishing the money power in the Northern States the inevitable effect of which has been not only to make us dependant upon them, but to cause all the profits of our labours to be realized by them.

Resolved, That we regard the establishment of State banks upon a specie basis, under judicious management and a strict accountability, as beneficial to the community, and as fully competent without an overshadowing National Bank, to supply all the desirable purposes of a bank paper circulation.

Resolved, That Congress has no power directly or indirectly to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia or any of the States or Territories.

Resolved, That all powers on the subject of slavery reside only in the several States where it exists, and that we regard this truth as too self-evident to be questioned.

Resolved, That the leading measures recommended by the present administration of the General Government, and the firm, impartial and patriotic course of the present Executive of the Union entitles him to the confidence and support of the whole republican party.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the patriotism of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, and that he deserves the thanks of every friend of equal rights and republican principles for the faithful and efficient services he has rendered the country on the Independent Treasury bill.

Resolved, That in relation to the principles which now agitate the nation, we well recognize the existence in this country of but two great political parties, the one to be styled the Democratic State Rights party, the other the Federal party, and we recommend to the Democratic State Rights party of this State and of the United States, that this distinction between the parties be preserved.

On motion of Dr. Williams, of Hinds, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure and sincerely congratulate our republican fellow citizens on the gratifying results of the elections which have been held in Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, Maine, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Arkansas, Michigan and Delaware. In them we behold certain evidence that "the sober second thought of the people is never wrong and always efficient."

Resolved, That experience has clearly evinced the expediency and impolicy of employing corporations, either State or National, as public Depositories, or permitting the national treasure to be used for any other purpose than discharging the obligations of the government as appropriated by law.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Claiborne moved that a committee of five be appointed to wait on Col. Levy, and request him to furnish a copy of his address for publication.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee: Messrs Claiborne, Haynes, Cherry, Cardoza, A. W. G. Davis.

The following is the correspondence between the committee and Col. Levy. JACKSON, Jan. 10, 1839.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned have the honor to inform you, that they have been appointed a committee on the part of the Democratic State Rights Convention assembled at Jackson, to request of you (for publication) a copy of the very learned and eloquent address that you recently delivered before that body.

The principles that you so ably advocated, if widely disseminated and properly understood, will advance the true interests of the Southern States and stimulate the Democratic party to rally with undiminished ardor around that Standard under whose glorious folds they have so often marched to battle and to victory.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our regret at your declining the congressional nomination which was unanimously and enthusiastically offered by the convention.

We beg you, sir, to accept assurances of the highest regard from your obedient servants,

F. L. CLAIBORNE,

BYTHELL HAYNES.

W. W. CHERRY.

J. M. CARDOZO,

A. W. G. DAVIS,

C. LEVY, Esq. Committee.

JACKSON, Jan. 10, 1839.

Gentlemen: I have received your polite communication requesting, in behalf of the Democratic State Rights Convention of Mississippi, for publication, my address of yesterday before that enlightened and highly respectable body.

Be pleased to receive my acknowledgments for the favorable notice you been pleased to take of my imperfect effort in the great cause of democratic principles.

My public and private engagements are such that it will be impossible for me to comply promptly with your request. I can only say, that if by possibility, I can consistently with previous and indispensable engagements take the time to prepare it for the press, I will take pleasure in complying with the request of the convention.